# THE PARK REVOLU

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

Official Proclamation of the Insurgents' Demands.

The Ejectment of Lodgers by Landlords Prohibited.

Demonstrations in Paris in Favor of Order.

Occupation of the Western Fortifications by the Insurgents.

M. Thiers' Government Stronger and More Plucky.

Chers of Armed Assistance from All Parts of France.

A Delegate to Confer With the Rebels Sent from Versailles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 22, 1871.

Thave received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent in Paris gated yesterday evening. Your correspondent BUYS :-

SCARED ABOUT SOTHING. At one o'clock this morning great excitament prevalled throughout Paris in consequence of the sudden firing of rifles and campon and the exchange of riguals between the insurgents of Montmartre and those of Pelleville. The whole city was in an uproar for a fine, but transmillity was restored when it was ascertained that there had been a faise mann of the Prussians coming.

VIOLENCE DEPRECATED.

To-day (Tuesday) the Journal Optotel of the insurgents publishes a proclamation to the public, in the name of the National Chards, deprecating the acts of violence which have been committed.

A MANIFESTO.

The Paris Deputies in the National Assembly have published a manifesto to the electors of the capital, of which the following is a synops a:- They say that on the 19th inst, they insisted on the removal of the National Assembly to Paris, as Paris is the only possible capital of France. It is necessary, however, to avoid agitation while the invaders are canned on the soil of France. Their presence makes it necessary in the National Assembly to hasten the delivery of the country and serve the country. The manifesto has been well received. COMMUNISM.

By order of the Central Revolutionary Committee the payment of commercial bills has been postponed one month. It has also been decreed by the same actionity that landlords cannot eject ledgers. It has been determined by the insurgent leaders to respect the treaty of peace made with the

PRESS OFINIONS. Most of the journals of Paris condemn the action of the lesurgents in the strengest terms, and declare that they have no right to the power they are exercising. The people have elected a National Assembly, and the insurgents cannot overthrow

#### THE SANS CULOTTES GOV-ERNMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

What the Insurgents Demand-First Step Te. wards Communism-After the Rich West-Military Measures-A Faise Alarm-Way Lecomto and Thomas were Executed-Movement Against the Insurgents-Demonstration in Favor of Order-The General LONDON, March 22, 1871.

Despatches from Paris dated yesterday and to-day have been received here, and I forward them to you for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE INSURGENTS' DEMANDS.

A proclamation, signed by General Davat, and dated simply Paris, demands the election of a Mayor of Paris, with deputy mayors in all arrondissements. The proclamation says it is not the Intention of the Nationals to separate Paris from France, but only from the empire, and the government of National Defence and from their measures of treason and cowardice; and concludes with an appeal to the people to sustain themselves "as we are doing. and to follow our example in opposing oppression." | departments. THE COMMUNAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN STITE OF THE MAYORS.

The official journal of the insurgents says the Central Republican Committee, unable to come to an understanding with the Mayors, is compelled to Approval of a Proclamation-A Decree Abroproceed with the elections without their co-operation. The elections are postponed until to-morrow. when they will be held under the superintendence of an electoral commission appointed by the Centrai Committee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards has appointed Raout Dubulsson chief of the gene-Hotel de Ville, and Colonel Dardelle, commandant of the Tufferies.

DENUNCIATION OF THE ASSEMBLY. An editorial in the same paper seeks to prove that the Assembly now sitting at Versailles is legally incomplete, on the ground that the elections of some of its members were vitiated by foreign occupation and pressure. The Chamber is described as narrow minded, exclusive and rural. The article continues:-On Paris devolves the duty of compelling respect for the sovereignty of the people. must see to it that she is not separated from the provinces and that the provinces are not separated each other. She must be the capital . of France. It is unquestionably her right to proceed with the elections of a Communal Council, The Central Republican Committee has taken wise and indispensable measures to prepare for the establishment of Communal Councils and for the election of all the chief officers of the National Guard by the members.

THE PARIS EDITORS WARNED. A paragraph appears in the insurgent organ, under the title of "Avertissement," stigmatting the resolutions adopted at the meeting of editors of the Paris press, and published in several journals as a direct provocation to vesterday. disobedience of the government's deer es and an encroachment on the sovereignty of the people. Warning is given that while the Cen tral Republican Committee intends to respect the liberty of the press, it is determined to have the decision of the people respected, and will permit no

inottement to disobedience. A repetition of the of- the courage displayed by them in meeting the Parts fence will be severely punished.

A BOF POR THE BOURGEOIS-SOUP FOR THE SANS CULOTTES. A decree further posspones the maturity of com-mercial bills, and prohibital andiords from expelling lodgers for non-payment of rent until the issuance of a fresh order.

AFTER THE SIGN MEN.

cided to respect the conditions of peace, but considers it just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall upon the authors of the war. MILITARY MRASURES.

The National Guards search all trains leaving Paris and stop the egress of all military personages. The Nationals now hold and have occupied all the fortifications on the west of Paris. A PALSE ALARM.

The situation in Montmartre and Believille is unchanged. All business and labor are stopped. There are frequent night alarms. The tocsin and drums are sounded and cannon fired, and the Montmartrists rush to arms, fearing an attack from the 60,000 troops at Versailles.

WHY LECOMTS AND THOMAS WERE EXECUTED. The insurrectionary official journal says, in exten uation of the execution of General Lecomte, that he had four times ordered his troops to fire on a crowd of inoffensive women. General Thomas, says the journal, was in plain clothes, sketching the fortifications of Montmartre.

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE INSURGENTS. All the chiefs of battalions of the National Guard of the Second arrendissement have signed a manifesto joining their voices to those of the Deputies to the Assembly, and the Mayors of Paris in the determination to defend the repubhe and its tranquillity against all persons. They have organized a special force and measures for the protection of their arrondissement, and appeal for the co-operation of all in the work for conciliation and abstention from crime. A similar movement is being made in other arrondissements.

DEMONSTRATION IN PAVOR OF ORDER. There was a demonstration in the streets on Tuesday in favor of the union of all men of order. The demonstrators proceeded to the insurgents' quarters, but found their passage barred by bayonets. An angry altereation ensued, after which they retired, but the movement has a tendency to spread.

VIGLANCE URGED. The insurrectionary official journal urges the National Guard to exercise a vigilant watch for criminals attempting to re-enter Paris.

TAKING CARE OF THEMSELVES. The payment of the National Guards regularly and the distribution of alms to the needy has been

Many of the Nationals met Tuesday night and adopted resolutions for mutual protection and main-

The Mayors of Paris refuse to give their concurrence to the helding of the elections on Wednesday. THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Paris is quiet. The cabs have resumed their trips, the theatres are open and the rallway trains from Pacis to Versailles run regularly.

#### VERSAILLES AUTHO-RITTES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALD.

A Delegate Sent to the Insurgents-Provincial Adhesion to the Government-A Suggestion-Circular from M. Thiers-The Rebels to be Warned-The Government Getting Stronger and Plucky. LONDON, March 22, 1871.

I have received the following despatches from Versaliles and Paris containing intelligence of the measures adopted by M. Thiers' government, and forward the same for the information of the A DELEGATE TO THE INSURGENTS.

Mr. Thiers has sent M. Glais-Bizoin as a delegate on the part of the government to endeavor to concillate the insurgents, the prospects for which now seems more hopeful. PROVINCIAL PROPEST AGAINST REVOLUTION.

A large number of Pronch cities and towns have adopted and forwarded to Versailles resolutions, protesting against revolutions, and proclaming their adhesion to the government. HOW THE RISING CAN HE SUPPRESSED.

The Stècle urges upon each battalion of the army to take possession of its own quarter, and says if this is done the rising will be promptly repressed and probably without bloodshed. APPRALS TO THE BOURGEOIS.

Th Official Journal says the nour has arrived when the common people of the capital can save lite country, and appeals to the bourgeois for support in the emergency. ANOTHER CIRCULAR PROM THIRRS.

President Thiers has sent another circular to preeets of departments, informing them that the advices received by the government from all the provinces are reassuring. Attempts to create disorders have everywhere failed. In Paris the citizens are organizing for the suppression of sedition, An army now numbering 47,000 men protects the government and Assembly at Versaliles, which are rapidly becoming masters of events.

THE INSURGENTS TO BE WARNED. A proclamation is about to be issued warning the insurgents to lay down their arms. Lyons, Marsellies and Bordeaux, where troubles were anticipated, remain tranquil. THE GOVERNMENT GETTING STRONGER AND PLUSTY.

These official representations cannot be doubted. The government is hourly growing stronger. Backed by the Assembly, supported by the country. with the majority of the citizens of Paris really in its favor, and surrounded by a constantly increasing army, it is already formidable and begins to inspire a wholesome fear of its power.

New prefects have been appointed for eighteen

# THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

gated-Armed Support Offered the Assembly -Chanzy Not Released-Admiral Salsont's Information-Thanks to Deputles-When War Will be Declared Against the Insur-LONDON, March 22, 1871.

I forward for the New York HERALD the following rat staff; Colonel Vallgranne, commandant of the reports of the proceedings of the French National Assembly on yesterday and to-day:-

A PECCLAMATION APPROVED.

The National Assembly has approved of a prociamatton condemning the criminal attempts of a few mad men to involve France in ruin and dishonor, which are repudiated by the whole country. It appeals to the troops and citizens to raily and save the noble republic.

A DECREE ABROGATED. The Assembly has also declared urgent the bill abrogating the decree suppressing the Councils General.

ARMED ASSISTANCE OFFERED. M. Pleard announced in the Assembly that all the functionaries of departments have offered to the Assembly armed sapport. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

It was announced that the government will present to the Assembly on Wednesday a bill providing for the election of municipalities. REFUSAL TO RELEASE CHANZY.

M. Schoelcher reported that he had visited Paris, but failed to obtain the release of General Chanzy, Admiral Saisset, in some remarks, gave details of the arrangements of the insurgents, who, he said, held General Chanzy as a hostage and will shoot him if they are attacked.

GOVERNMENT THANKS TO DEPUTIES In the Assembly to-day M. Thiers gave expression of the thanks of the government and the republic to Deputies Tirard. Clemenceau and Schoelcher for April

WAITING FOR INSTRUCTIONS. M. Thiers also announced that the government would not declare war against the insurgents, unless instructed to do so by the Assembly.

GENERAL REPORTS.

The insurrectionary Central Committee has de-TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. German Celebration-Rumored Loss of a Steam Transport.

> LONDON, March 22, 1871. I am enabled to report to the HERALD that a despatch from Rouen says the Germans have celebrated their victories there in quietness.

RUMORED LOSS OF A STRAM TRANSPORT. A report has been in circulation here that a French

transport, with 3,000 prisoners returning from Germany, has been lost, with all on board. The story bore marks of utter absurdity on its face, and is now positively contradicted.

THE RETURN OF PRISONERS STOPPED. A despatch from Berlin dated to-day states that the statement comes from a reliable source that orders have been assued to stop the return home of French prisoners for the present.

NO COMMISSIONERS YET APPOINTED. A Dresdon telegram states that the French government has as yet appointed no commissioners to arrange for the return of the prisoners fa Germany.

#### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

English Cyati us in Honor of the frincess Marchioness and Lord Lora.

THE HONEYMOON TOUR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. Continuing the HERALD cable report of the royal marriage festivities of yesterday. I have to state in my telegram of to-day that the London newspapers are enthusiastic over the union of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn.

There were general rejoicings and celebrations everywhere throughout the United Kingdom. Many marriages were solemnized simultaneously

in deferent parts of England. A great many public dinners and balls were given in London in honor of the event, and the illuminations yesterday evening were very extensive, both in the city and throughout the country towns.

At Fahar, in the county of Surrey, where the bridal party left the main road for Claremont, a royal scat belonging to the King of the Belgians, the Marquis of Lorn and his bride received an address from the parish authorities and passed under a number of triumphal arches. The bridal party proceeded from Esher to Clare-

mont, where the honeymoon will be passed.

#### ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

Parliamentary Confidence and Prisudity Toward Austria.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALT.

FLORENCE, March 22, 1871. The members of the Rallan Parliament appear to wish that the country should remain on friendly, peaceable terms with the surrounding governments. As proof of this I am enabled to report to the HERALD that the Senate of Italy has approved of the convention recently made with Austria for commercial purposes and a more clear debuiltion of the diplomacy of the two countries.

The policy of the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence eastward may, it is thought, become identical at no distant day, as will be apparent to the American public when I repeat the words of a well-inforced Austrian authority, lately uttered in Vienna, thus: "The relations of Haly to Austro-Hargary were already, before the breaking on of the Franco-Pressian war, those of a cordial amity, and the atthade of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet during the latest phases of the history of Italy must have extinguished, as well in the official circles as in the heart of the liellen nation itself, the last spark of hostile feeling that may have been skill giller as a reminiscence of former tunes."

ROME AND THE POPE.

Italo-Austrian Diplom by on the Papal Question. TELEBRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 22, 1871. In confirmation of the accuracy of recent lineard telegrams from Vienna and F orence on the subject of the Italo Roman question, I am enabled to announce from the Holy City to day that the cierical journals here report that communications have passed between the Cabinets of Vicana and Florence with reference to a formal declaration of the

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government status of the Pope.

Removal of Ceneral Carbo-Request of the

People That He be Reinstated. HAVANA, March 22, 1871. The government having relieved General Carbo from the office of Signado Cabo of the Island of Cuba, many prominent citizens have held a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted reque the government to anail the order and have Carbo

# THE IND ANS.

Networks Tribes Becoming Troublesome.

Nonra PLATTE, March 22, 1871. A party of citizens who had been after wood, twenty miles south from here, came in last night and reported the appearance of fifty or sixty Indians around their camp. The Indians having set fire to the prairie around, the citizens made a hasty retreat for home, leaving their wood. No shots were fired by either party. The Indians have a large number of skins and are anxious to come here to trade, but nineteen head of horses were taken by the Indians one mile west of town, and only three were re-

# WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22-7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The low pressure Tuesday night on the coast of Maine has continued to prevail, with cloudy and clearing up weather and brisk northwest winds. The pressure has but slightly increased in the Fast. ern and Middio States, and is now again failing, as is also the case on the Gulf coast. Clear weather has generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, but Is now followed by cloudy weather. The storm centre indicated Tuesday night west of the Missouri river is now in Central Indiana and Illinois, with brisk northeasterly winds on Lake Michigan, brisk northerly in Iowa and brisk south and southwesterly in the Ohlo valley. Its induence is shown in fresh southerly winds on the Gulf and fresh northeasterly on Lake Superior

It is probable that the area of lowest barometer will move to the northeast, with high winds on the lakes, and cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and East Atlantto States. Fresh winds are probable on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast.

Probabilities.

WYOMING WOMEN JUSCES. Women Jurors in the United States District

Court-Au Indian Convicted of Siurder. CHEYENNE, March 22, 1871. The United States District Court met here vester terday, Chief Justice Howe presiding Four ladies were among the jurors. John Boyer, a half-breed

UNITED GERMANY.

Imposing Ceremonial at the Opening of the Parliamentary Session.

Emperor William on the Throne of Charlemagne.

Congratulations to the Southern Members-Bismarck Created a Frincs-Von Moltke Rewarded.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 22, 1871. The scene which was witnessed in the Parliament House of this city yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the legislative session by the Emperor William, was of the most imposing, and at the same time solemn, description. It was not only grand in its present simplicity, but useful in the lesson which it conveyed by the historical retrospect which the

His Majesty, the Emperor, manifested deep emotion both at the moment of his entrance to the hall and during the delivery of the speech from the throne, which I telegraphed by cable to the HERALD yesterday. The royal address was spoken by the Emperor

from the marble throne of Charlemagne, brought from Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), e-pecially for his use on the occasion, and for the Parliamentary purposes of the monarchs of Germany in future.

Legislative Progress.

In continuation of my telegram report to the HERALD announcing the commencement of the proceedings of the German Parliament yesterday, I am enabled to state by cable to the HERALD to-day that, immediately after the retirement of the Emperor William from the hall a motion passed the House "congratulating the Emperor upon the occurrence of the seventy-third anniversary of his birth." His Majesty was born on the 22d of March in the year

During the session, also yesterday, Herr Frankenburg, by virtue of sensority President of the Chamber of Deputies, on taking his seat warmly greeted the South German members on their appearance in the united legislative body of the nation.

Imperial Honors to Blamarck and Von

BERTIN Morch to 1871 The Emperor William does not permit the dazzie of his position or the glory of the situation at home to divert his eyes from the modest record of his faithful servants, Bismarck and Von Molike.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable to day that Count Von Bismarck has been elevated to the rank of Prince of the German empire, and that General Count Von Moitke has been presented with the Grand cross of the Order of the Iron Cross. Of the brilliant services of Bismarck and Von Moitke it is unnecessary to write again.

The Bismarck family has been amply vindicated in the person of the Prince Count. His ancestry is now being "read up." It may seem a little odd to discover that his earliest known progenitor was a certain Rule, Rulo or Rudolpho Bismarck, who Sourished in the twenth century as a respected member of the Guild of Toilors and a member of the Tewn Council of Stendall. They derived their name from the small town of Bismarck on the Biese, situated in the Alf Mark, in the curele of Stendall, The rise of the family was continuously upward until it reached the highest ranks in the fourteenth century, some of its members having previously become Castelians of Burgstall, in the Electorate of Brandenburg. The chromoslanes that their domains contained the best sporting grounds in that district led, after many efforts on the part of electors to obtain them, to an exchange of the lands of Burgstall for those of Crevese, Echibanausen and ischbeck, which was completed in 1563, and the name and est was than constituted have configued down to their present princely presession. In the year 1847 Pismarck married Johanna Von Putkammer. While on his wedging tour he met King Frederick William IV. at Venice and laid the foundation for the favor with which that monarch has always regarded him, and which culminated in his first diplomatic appointment-the ambassadorship for Prussta to the Diet at Frankfort in 1851.

Public Opinion of the Relations to France-The Crisis in Peris.

BERL'N, March 22, 1871. and its tracte consequences produced a profound impression in this city.

The question of the relations which Germany may maintain toward France in the future is canyassed with the very deepest anxiety by the Prussian people. The semi-official Provincial Corespondenz of to-day, in an editorial on the troubles in Paris, says:- "Germany will certainly not interfere with affairs in Paris now, but she will know how to guard her interests and to press to their ful-filment the engazements entered into by France."

Agairian Hanny to Consalidated Germany. VIENNA, March 22, 1870. General Von Schweinitz, the Prassian Minister to the Court of Francis Joseph, was to-day received by the Austrian Emocrov and presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

# THE ST. DOWINGS COMMISSION.

The Tennessee's Departure from Key West-The Commissioners Will Land at Savarnah and Proceed Overland to Washinston-Row the Case of Appeantion Stands-Why It Should and Way It Should Not be Acted Upon at Once by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871. The President to-day received a telegram from the t. Domingo Commissioners at Key West to the effect that the Tennessee would leave to-morrow for Savannah, where the Commissioners would land and proceed at once by reil to Washington. It is stated that leading republican Senators have expressed an opinion that the St. Domingo annexation sheme would not receive a majority in the Senate the question was presented now. It private letter to a friend here, wherein he says that in his opinion it is important that the report of the Commission be laid before Congress at once, with a view to get speedy action upon it. Wade thinks that to delay action on the question of ennexation would be to hazard its success. He says the condition of affairs on the island is such that Baez cannot afford to wait long for a decisive answer. Easz is pressed for money, and it is believed that the defeat of annexation will result in a revolution which will depose him from power. The President has not been disposed to press St. Domingo upon Congress at this time, but it is probable that the necessities of the situation will compet him to do it,

# EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 22—4:20 P. M.—Consols closed at 12% for money and 22% a 22% for the account. American scentries dull; United States five-twenty bonds, 182, 22: 163, 04; 34%; 1857, 09%; ten-forties, 83. Eric Railway shares, 18; Illinois Central, 110%; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

Frankfort Rousse.—Frankfort, March 23.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 25% for the issue of 1863.

Liverpoot. Cotton Market.—Liverpoot, March 22.—20.P.M.—The cotton market closed firmer; Midding uplands, 7%d. a 7%d.; midding Offcans, 7%d. a 7%d. The sales of the day have been 15,620 bales, including 3,000 for export and apeculation. any nave to be appendix on Market.—Liverpool, March 22—5 P. M.—Fork, 22s. 8d. per bbl. for extra prime mass. Bacon, 47s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.
Liverpool. Photogram Market.—Liverpool. March 22—4 23 P. M.—Roxin, 48. 5d. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 42s. 6d. per cwt.
Loxpool. Photogram Market.—Loxbook, March 22. low, 42s, 6d. per civit.
LONDON PROPURE MARKET - LONDON, March 22. Linesed oil, 232 lbd. a 433 per ton. Tallow, 48s, 26.

# VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 23.

1860—The Spaniards defeated the Mooys at the battle of Guad-El-Ras, in Morceco.

1843—Insurrection against the government of Denmark commenced in the durines of Schleswig and Hotstein.

1819—A. F. Kotzebne, the German dramatist, assausinated at Majanhelm.

1801.—Emperor Pani of Russia murdered,

WASHINGTON.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE SENATE.

Leading Republicans Kicking Out of Party Traces.

Another Resurrection of Ku Klux Outrages.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871. Extraordinary Scenes in the Senate-The Southern Outrages-Defeat of the Revenue

The scenes in the Senate to-day were extraordi-

hary for that body. They resembled those common

in the House when filibustering is the order of the day. It was not exactly unbustering, but it was as near to it as the Senate usually comes. There was a sort of triangular fight. In the first place the republicans were divided and the democrats were against both wings of the dominant party, though occasionally voting with one or the other, as the circumstances seemed to war-The amendment of Sepator Sherman to the Anthony resolution, instructing the Judiciary Commutee to report a bill for the protection of life and property at the South, and providing that the Senate shall remain in session to consider such a bill, was the bone of contention. The original resolution of Senator Anthony provides that no other business shall be considered at this session except a bill relative to the condition of the South. The democrats opposed the whole proposition. The revenue reformers, led by Trumbull, opposed that part of it which confines legislation to the condition of the South. He wanted to have the House resolutions abolishing the duty on coal and salt included. The revenue reformers do not seem to be very strong in the Senate. They did not make a respectable showing to-day, and even with the democrate, who voted steadily with them, they could not muster much over twenty votes on any proposition. Trambuil voted mostly with the democrats and managed to call down upon himself the anathemas of his party associates time and again. The propestion was made to take up and consider the House resolutions abolishing the duty on coal and salt, and it was as often defeated. The men who participated in the republican caucus which agreed to the Anthony resolution seemed to think that they were pledged to abide by its decision, so they voted steadily against all other propositions. It was finally agreed to instruct the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill for the suppression of the Ku Kiux, and that the Senate would consider this and noth-

Half and the Ka Klax Klans.

The House to-day adjourned without doing any stness. The action of the Senate, first, in laying the House resolution for adjournment on the table, and second, in deciding to remain in session to consider a bill for the suppression of the Ku Kiux, will remind the House that it is a waste of time to pass a resolution every day for adjournment. The prospect now is for a session of two or three weeks. It is evident that the members of the republican party are determined to make the mo-t out of the Ku Klux bu-iness in the shape of political capi at against the democrats, Unfortunately for the latter, they are put upon the defensive, which is an awkward position for a party to occupy. The republicans hope to show, in the course of the debate, that the terrible Ku Klux is nothing more than a Southern branch of democracy, and that it is nided and abetted by Tammany Hall. The House will probably accept the situation and make up its mind to remain here for the present.

Disagreement of the Two Houses on the Subject of Acjourament. It is probable, from the conversation of Congressmen to-night, that another resolution fixing the time of adjournment will be passed by the House tomorrow. Some Representatives have suggested that au appeal be made to the President to exercise his constitutional power of adjourning the two houses to such time as he may think proper, owing to the disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, while others think an appeal would be useless so long as the Senate are engaged in the effort to further legislate in relation to anairs in the South. While various republicans are opposed to such legislation they are willing to await the result in the Senate, making their future action dependent on the character of the bill which may be sent to the House for their concurrence. Another portion of the republicans are anxious for legislation, but the democrats in a solid body are opposed to it. There are conflicting opinions as to when the final adjournment will take place; it may

New Hampshire Court samen Sworn In-Democratic Strength in the House. The three democratic members from New Hampshire recently elected, made their appearance upon the floor of the House to-day and were sworn in. Subsequently, Mr. Edwards, of Arkansas, another democrat, was admitted. This makes the democratic strength in the House exactly one hundred. Connecticut, California and Texas are yet to be heard from. The democrats expect to carry three members in the first, all the members in the second and at least two in the third State. If this calculation should prove correct it will give them 108 members in the House. This not only destroys the republican two-thirds, but reduces their majority to a limited margin.

Consideration of the Darlen Canal Trenty Postponed. General Cameron's Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions held a meeting to-day, and among other things agreed to postpone the consideration of the Darlen Ship Canal Treaty. This was one of the measures which Mr. Sumner had intended to push forward for action at this session. The delay upon It only weakens the prospect of favorable consideration, and in proportion tends to defeat the great project itself. It is understood that had Mr. Sumner remained chairman of the committee be would have insisted upon taking this treaty up and having a vote upon it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter addressed to the Collector of the Port of New York

The following are the rates of drawback on the products of sugar and molasses, which will be allowed under the new tariff:—On refined crystalallowed under the new tariff.—On refined crystalized sugar, two and two-thirds cents per pound; on refined soft B and C sugar, lower grade, two cents per pound; on syrup of sugar and sugar house melasses, five cents per pound; on the products of molasses, on New England rum, five and one-quarter cents per gallon; on syrup from molasses, four cents per gallon, and on sugar from molasses, four cents per gallon, and on sugar from molasses once cent per pound. All allowances under the above rates to be subject to the legal reduction of ten per cent.

the legal reduction of ten per cent. The Case of Easign Kane-An Hiegal Order Revoked.

of the navy, was summarily dismissed the service of the United States without trist. The charges preferred against him by Mr. Peck, United States minister to Hasti, were to the effect that he had received \$25,000 in gold from General Fabre Geftrard, then President of Hayti, for delivering up certain documents which had been entrusted him by a prominent rebel against the Hayt republic, the delivery of which, it is stat saved President Geffrard and his cabinet fre assassination. It was said that the doments contained the details of a scheme overthrow the government by assassinating President and his Cabinet and burning the city Port an Prince. The case having been brought fore Congress some time ago the Committees Port an Prince. The case naving fore Congress some time ago the Committees of fore Congress some time ago the House reporte Naval Affairs of the Senate and the House reporte Naval Affairs of the Senate and the House reported in Kane's favor. The order of dismissal has been deciared lilegal, by reason of its being in violation of the fifth Section of the act of Congress or July 18, 1866, which provides that no officer of the army or navy shall be dismissed the service in time of peace except by sentence of a court martial. By the order just issued from the Navy Department, and based upon Kane's resignation, he receives full pay and allowances for the past four years. "This case," says Secretary Robeson, "is reopened by the Secretary of the Navy, and it being considered that the dismissal of Mr. Kane by the order dated November 15, 1865, was likegal and wrong in form, substance and effect at the date when the same was issued, and therefore vold, the said order and the issued, and therefore void, the said order and the said dismissal are hereby declared to have been of no legal effect and void, and the same are abrogated and the within resignation is accepted."

THE HIGH COMMISSION. Pestivities and Business-Diamers and Delibert

tions-A Complicated Job Rafore the Morebers-The Fenian Eriles Presenting Claims for Damages by Imprisonment for the Consideration of the Commission-Colonel John Warren's Cone.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871. The British Commissioners met this morning, at a quarter before eleven, at the residence of Rari De Grey, and remained in consultation until twelve o'clock, when they proceeded to the State Department, where the session of the Joint High Commission was held. It lasted until after four o'clock.

The British Commissioners paid THEIR RESPRETS TO MRS. FISH this afternoon. This evening Earl de Grey gave a dinner party at his residence. Those pres Senator Howe, Fernando Wood, Mr. King, J. L. Paynes, Battazzi Effendi, Charges d'Affaires of the Turkish government; Hamilton Fish, Jr.: Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote, Professor Montague Bernard, Viscount Goderich and D. Cremer. Several Senators who were invited sent

NOTES OF REGRET that their official duties would prevent them participating in the festivities of the evening. Lord Tenterden dined this evening with J. C. Bancroft Davis, at his residence, on H street. Sir Edward Thornton had a social dinner party at his residence, in honor of Mr. Francis Lawley, the special correspondent of the London Telegraph. Only the members of the British Legation, Mr. Lawley, Sir Edward Thornton and lady were present.

So far as the business of the Commission is concerned nothing has transpired to change the general impression that

NO PRACTICAL RESULT is speedily anticipated. The Commissioners on both sides find that they have undertaken a most serious and complicated business, from which they do not now see how they can be conveniently exp cated. THE FEYTANS

are after the High Commission. Colonel John War-

ren, one of the well known Irish-American citizens, who was impresoned in Great Britain on account of alleged conspiracy with the Fenians, had an interview with the President yesterday for the purpose of having his claim for damages, which was presented to the mst Congress, brought before the HI h Commission. Warren wants redress to the tune of half a million of dollars, which he promises to apply not to his own pecuniary benefit but to "good and profacobjects." Warren recites the story of his arrest, trial, conviction and imprisonment. He is (he says) a citizen of the United States, and was such when he landed in Ireland, in June, 1887. While quietly riding into the town of Youghet, county Cork, having no weapons or documents of any kind in his possession, he was arrested and imprisoned. Afterwards he was conducted in irons to the city of Cork, thence to Waterford and next to Dublin, where he was closely confined in a narrow cell of the county fall twenty. two hours out of the twenty-four for four months and a half without having any charge preferred against him. Then he was indicted and committed for trial, under the laws of constructive treason, as a co-conspirator for (as he says) words spoken in New York, and for an overt act committed by other parties in the county of Dubin on the 5th of March. 1867, or before his arrival in Ireland. He was ar raigned on the same indictment as Colonel William J. Nagle. He demanded his right, as AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,

to be tried before a mixed jury, but the Judge indignantly repudlated the idea that having once been a British subject he could ever change his allegiance to the crown or that the United States could confer citizenship upon him. Nagle, being an American citizen, was tried before a mixed jury and acquitted; but Warren was tried before a British jury, as a British subject, and convicted. He ignored the jurisdiction of the court, dismissed his coursel and let the case go by default, in order to make it a test question of naturalization between Great Britain and the United States. Afterwards he was convicted and somenoed to lifteen years, penal servitude, as he says, for an overt act committed in the county of Dublia, Ireland, after it had been admitted by the crown that he was not in he country at the time the alleged overt act was said to have been committed. Warren complains that during his imprisonment he was classed among ordinary English convicts, had his hair shaven to the scalp, was dressed in convict clothes, legs bare from the knees down, wore heavy irin brogues branded with the broad arrow, was compeled to associate with convicts, thleves, murderers and vagabonds, was tortured into the performance of the most mental and degrading services, suffered from want of air in summer, from colds and arriffs in winter, and for want of sufficient food at alt seasons of the vear. In this suffering condition, he a British subject he could ever change his allegiance from want of air in summer, from colds and drifts in winter, and for want of sufficient food at all seasons of the year. In this suffering condition, he styles "slow starvation," he continued from the 1st of June, 1867, to 4th of March, the 1st of June, 1557, to 4th of March, 1859, when he was, with some fifty others, convicts of the same class, discharged, but still claimed as a British subject, by the elemency of the Queen. That is the gist of Warren's story. He makes a pathetic appeal for redress, not for his own interest, but for the honor and majesty of the United States. It was principally on account of Warren's case that the Naturalization treaty was negotiated by Lord clarendon and Reverdy Johnson between Great Britain and the United States; but Warren claims additional redress and he desires that the John High Commission should consider his case.

Our Brooklyn Patrons Will Serve Theis own interests and convenience by leaving their favors for the HERALD at the Branch Olice, (removed from 145 Fubton street to) No. 4 Court street, City Hall square, same building with Erie Railway office. This is our only authorized Brooklyn office, and advertisements are received at regular rates, without extra charge of any kind. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

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A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to Entebelor's Hair Dye-(Special) as Usual.

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Luxurious Flowing Hair.—Chemical Analysis has satisfied the analous world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only vegetable substance known to restore gray hair, stop its failing and increase its growth.

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DRY IMPERIAL, Green Soat),
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ANTHONY OECHS,
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NEW YORK, March 16, 1871.

Phrenological Examinations Bully at 288 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best business. The Guarantees of the Milton Gold Jewelry On November 15, 1866, Acting Ensign A. J. Kane, COMPANY, OF 751 BROAD WAY .- First -They guarantee their goods always to retain their color and brilliancy. their goods always to retain their color and brillanoy.

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sexpensive gold jewelry, except by weight. Third—That their
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There are a Great Many Things Which just at present engage the attention of the public, and the leading one, which is undoubtedly the cause of more remark than all the reat, is the spring syrine of HAT, just out from KNOX'S establishment, Brockway, corner Fullon street. Emperor William is now rething on has well-carned laurels, but Knox still presses onward, ever keeping before the puttle, as ambitious as ever to distance all compatitors in his line; and well does he succeed.

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